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THE KOREA MISSION FIELD



KANGKEI STATION

SEOUL

KOREA

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Notes and Personals	179
Problems of the Mission Field, an Inquiry <i>Mr. J. H. Oldham.</i>	183
Kangkei Station <i>Rev. Harry A. Rhodes.</i>	183
Captain Magda Kohler, Memorial Tribute <i>Captain Florence Riley.</i>	187
Seoul Y.M.C.A. English Bible Class <i>Mr. Moses Yi.</i>	190
Seven Years of Educational Work in Kongju Districts	
..... <i>Rev. F. E. C. Williams</i>	192
Letter from Kwangju	<i>A Doctor.</i> 195
Joy Hardie Bible School Commencement in Songdo... <i>Mrs. Lillie M. Reed.</i>	196
Notes from Taiku	<i>By Our Correspondent.</i> 197
Port City and Frontier in Korea..... <i>Thornton A. Mills.</i>	198
Evangelistic Work at Chong No <i>Mrs. E. M. Cable.</i>	202
The Story of a 1911 Calendar	<i>By Itself.</i> 204
Notes from Fusan Station	<i>Mrs. R. E. Winn.</i> 205
A Warning to Missionaries..... <i>L. H. U.</i>	206

THE KOREA MISSION FIELD

VOL. IX JULY, 1913 No. 7

PUBLISHED MONTHLY at Seoul in the interest of all the Evangelical Missions in Korea.
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NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The view of Kangkei given on the cover shows the southern part of the city and the new church building just inside the wall on the highest part of the bluff above the river. All the mission compound is in view—the three residences together, the Potter Memorial Bible Institute in front, the Kennedy Hospital outside the east gate.

The formal opening and dedication exercises of the Woman's Hospital (M. E.) in Yun Dong Seoul, now in charge of Dr. Stewart of that mission, took place June 9th. Addresses were made by Drs. Hall, Underwood, Avison and others. The Hospital is a fine one well equipped, and fills a greatly needed place at that end of the city. More and more do we see the evidence of the immense value of medical missions, in every land and in all stages of the work, and we congratulate our Methodist brethren as well as ourselves and the Koreans on the establishment of this good work under such capable hands, and happy conditions.

Dr. Allen from India was in Seoul a few days in May visiting Dr. Stewart.

Mrs. Gale's brother Mr. Sale, and family of Yokohama spent a few days in Seoul on their way to England. We understand Mr. Sale is permanently

leaving the East, we regret this for we need such Christian business men as Mr. Sale in these lands.

We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Holdcroft of Pyeng Yang had a house warming on May 27th, we congratulate these good workers on at last having a home of their own and such a nice one. We understand that Mrs. Holdcroft's father gives the installation of bath rooms and all the appointments for hot and cold water in the house, (something most missionaries have to do without) and that the new house is in every way convenient and attractive. Certainly Mr. and Mrs. Holdcroft have most patiently waited a long time, some three or four years have lived in other peoples houses and moved about, as cheerfully as if that were the desirable thing to do, and now they are settled, we all most heartily wish them joy, and a long life of increasing usefulness, and that God will bless this home and make it sacred with holy service for Him. Our homes must first of all be for Him and nothing in them too good for His people and ours, the Koreans to see and use. The Korean Conferences, little prayer meetings and study classes, little parties, visits on business or social matters, enrich our homes, and make them worth while. "I hold nothing I possess of value except in its relation to the Kingdom of Christ" said Livingstone, and so we missionaries feel about our homes.

Congratulations are also in order to Mr. and Mrs. George Winn of Fusan to whom on May 7, God sent a little daughter weighing 9 pounds, Elinor Kingsly is Miss Winn's Christian name.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerdine left Seoul for Switzerland on May 29th. Their departure is deeply regretted, but Mrs. Jerdine has been a great sufferer for some months and the doctors have felt that a change was absolutely necessary. We hope that in a few months we may see them in good health with us again where they are so greatly needed.

We deeply mourn to be obliged to record the death from Typhus fever, at Taiku of Miss Kohler a Swedish member of the Salvation Army. Miss Kohler had been but a short time on the Field but had made remarkable progress in the language, being obliged to learn both English and Korean at once, and was filled with great fervour for the work and love for the people. She is another example of the many devoted women who have given life itself in their service of the Master. She lived alone with a Korean helper in a country village, among most unsanitary surroundings for many weeks in order to perfect herself in the language and begin at once her work she so eagerly longed to do. So brighter grows Korea's heavenly crown enriched with jewels such as these. She was buried in Taiku, memorial services were held in the Salvation Army chapel on May 29th.

We learn from a paper sent the Field by one of the doctors, that there is a large amount of sickness in Kwangju. The doctor gives a number of instructions to new missionaries as to care of health and preventive measures which we hope all will heed, but we would suggest that the medical association appoint a committee to draw up a list of sanitary regulations which shall be printed at the expense of the several missions and sent to every missionary family in Korea. It might with profit be translated into Korean also. We would also suggest that where servants or other natives live on our compounds we, even tho we are busy, look carefully after the cleanliness and healthfulness of their homes. We have ourselves often feared we were guiltily to blame when some of them have fallen ill, that we only warned them against danger and did not see to it that proper preventive sanitary measures were taken.

Dr. and Mrs. White of the Presbyterian Bd. of For. Missions visited Seoul from May 16th to the 18th, on their way round the world. Dr. White held business interviews with the Presbyterian Executive Committee on Board business preached to the Union Church and was honored by an interview with the Governor General. After a 5.30 A.M. meeting with the Executive Committee on Monday morning, following midnight conferences the previous day, he left by the morning train for Fusan. We fear his visit was indeed a strenuous one, but we admire the energy, ability and self denial which the doctor puts into his work.

On the day of Dr. White's arrival a letter reached the Presbyterian mission, announcing that the Boards of several of the missions working in Korea, have practically thrown the decision as to the location of the Union College back on the body of the missionaries, thus prolonging the delay and unrest.

Three Boards were in favor of Seoul, practically unanimously, lacking only one man's vote, in one Board one Board was for Pyeng Yang, and two still uncertain, but probably one of these for Pyeng Yang and one for Seoul.

In view of the vote being so near a tie; of so large a number of missionaries who will be grieved and unreconciled if the Pyeng Yang location is not kept; of the fact that Pyeng Yang has so large a constituency, that it is a center for the north; that Korea has room for two colleges; and that neither need interfere with the other (except in a healthy competition), we believe as we have long done that two union colleges should and can be established and maintained.

If the one in Pyeng Yang could not hold its own with one in the capital, which we do not believe, or *vice versa*, in that case the one which failed would prove its unfitness for existence, for certainly we cannot expect to maintain any institution which cannot stand against some competition, and we must expect that other colleges will be established in Seoul and elsewhere, the Romanists already going forward with theirs.

It is only to be regretted that our missions have not stood unitedly for two colleges from the first and so gained the ear of our Boards, for we feel sure they would have heeded a unanimous missionary vote. But perhaps it is not yet too late to try to persuade them to favor some compromise of this sort.

The Korean branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Tokyo, is just now in deep waters and greatly needing the prayers of believers. A misunderstanding regarding the arrangements of the joint committee has resulted in almost disrupting this society, which has been such a blessing to young Koreans, strangers and without any other church home in a great city.

It seems that it was too strong an agency for good for Satan to leave unmolested, but we believe that God will make all this turmoil work out for the best good of His cause in the end. Still we know that our part in prayer faith and effort must be zealously given, and each of us is accountable for what we may and can do.

Mrs. Peek, for many years a missionary in Japan, paid a short visit to Seoul during May. We have had the pleasure of being visited by quite a number of Japanese missionaries during the past winter and hope that more will find their way across the straits.

Mrs. Cram of Songdo who has been very seriously ill, is we are happy to announce, much better and we hope on the road to a rapid recovery.

During May Seoul missionaries had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Straight, of Cleveland, Ohio, they stopped with Dr. and Mrs. Ludlow who are also from that city. Korea has so many friends in Cleveland or from Cleveland that it is always glad to welcome visitors from there and we can rarely hope to find visitors more charming than Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Straight.

During the middle of May the aged evangelist Rev. Mr. Verity accompanied by his nephew Dr. Verity a missionary for many years in China, visited Seoul and conducted a series of most interesting meetings which were very well attended by both men and women. Mr. Verity, who despite the fact that he is over 70 years of age seems as vigorous as ever, also addressed many of the Christian schools and Bible classes in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and daughter, of St. Louis visited Seoul during May. Mr. Crawford is a successful business man of that city and a member of the M.E. Church. He is much interested in missions and has been touring the world making a special study of them that on his return he may be able to add knowledge to interest in placing the needs of missions before his colleagues.

Mr. J. H. Oldham, Editor of the *International Review of Missions* sends the following inquiry which we hope will be noted and answered by the Korean Missions as fully and yet as briefly as possible.

PROBLEMS OF THE MISSION FIELD.

AN INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY.

In order to relate the work of the *International Review of Missions* as directly and immediately as possible to the actual needs of the mission field, the Editor is inviting missionaries to send to him, not later than December 31st of the present year, concise statements of the most pressing practical problems which have confronted them in their work in the past two or three years. These problems may concern the presentation of the Gospel to non-Christian peoples; the relation of the Christian ideal for the individual and society to the home life and social institutions of the people; the edification or organization of the Church in the mission field; the conduct of a school or hospital; or any other matter which has given rise to difficulty or perplexity and regarding which light and guidance are desired. The replies will be carefully collated and studied, and the results presented in a statement which will be published in one or more articles in the *International Review of Missions*. This investigation will be of great value not only to the *International Review of Missions* and the Continuation Committee, but to all leaders of missionary work, as it will show what are the actual problems which at the present time are most exercising the minds of the men and women who are actively engaged in missionary work, and towards the solution of which the thought and energies of the Church should be directed.

Correspondents are asked to state clearly their Society, length of service, and the nature of the work in which they are principally engaged. The replies (which may, if preferred, be in French or German) will be treated as confidential. A pamphlet dealing more fully with the whole project will be sent free of charge to any missionary on application to the Office of the *International Review of Missions*, 1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

KANGKEI STATION

By HARRY A. RHODES.

OUR FIELD.

A circle drawn from Kangkei as a center with a radius of one hundred miles would skirt the outer borders of our work on the South, West, and North. On the West and North this line passes through Manchuria and on the North through "unknown land" so far as missionary work among the Koreans is concerned. Within this circumference there is a known Korean population of over three hundred thousand.

This means then that, even allowing four Korean *li* to a mile, we have now a field whose area is about 15,000 sq. miles—nearly one sixth the area of Korea—about twice the size of Palestine, one third the size of Pennsylvania, the same size as Switzerland with mountains about as thick though not quite as high. Itinerating is very difficult; in Winter it is bitter cold, in the Spring and Summer the mountain streams are raging, at all times the passes are too high and sometimes impassable. In the North Pyeng Yang Province we have five counties all bordering on the Yalu and opposite all five of which we have unknown limits to penetrate into Manchuria; so far as any one has entered in he has found Koreans in large numbers living side by side with the Chinese. In four of these five counties there are certain sections which we have not found possible to attempt to reach yet, with the Gospel, and as for the Koreans in Manchuria, fully a third of the territory has'nt been touched. After crossing the pass on the main road from Anju, the traveler passes one of our most southern groups; from this it would require six days traveling to reach one of our farthest groups on the north; to include our extreme northern and southern groups the distance must be increased by two days travel by horse of course. I understand that six days travel would cover the distance between groups east and west. Altogether there are about eighty groups; *to go around them once requires a journey of some 5,000 li.*

OUR EQUIPMENT.

For these three hundred thousand people and for these eighty groups with their 4,500 Christians, we have the following force and equipment. First, to speak of our Station, we have two evangelistic workers and one doctor together with their wives. Besides the three residences we have two institutional buildings—the Kennedy Hospital and the Potter Memorial Bible Institute. We have one boy's academy but it is not foreign manned. In the Summer we have a month's Normal school for day school teachers.

As to Korean help, when we are running full force, we have three Korean pastors, seven male helpers, one school helper, five women helpers or Bible women, two evangelists, and two colporteurs—a total of twenty paid helpers. One of the Korean pastors, one colporteur, and the two evangelists are supported by the missionary funds of the Presbytery; thus part of our territory is home mission ground. In the hospital we have a staff of five Koreans; some 2,000 patients come yearly during a period of ten months; as yet the hospital is opened during afternoons only.

OUR DIFFICULTIES.

Our difficulties are mostly in the nature of drawbacks owing to our isolation and to the wide extent of our territory. We are from six to eight days from the railroad. In transacting Mission business, in

purchasing goods, in getting in freight, in getting help from fellow missionaries, in securing Korean workers, in getting our workers back and forth to school, in doing business with the banks, this long distance is a great handicap; it is also a cause of heavy expense. Plan the best that we can, look ahead as far as we may, some of us are always in difficulty over delays in transportation and in miscarrying of plans, causing hold-ups in our work necessitating long telegrams, longer letters, appealing to fellow missionaries in other stations.

Within our own territorial limits, there arise the same kind of difficulties. Itineration is laborious, expensive, and requires a lot of time for the amount of work done. Our Korean workers suffer severe hardships and are sick frequently from exposure. We have never been able to have our workers all on duty at the same time. Correspondence with churches and workers is often difficult and long drawn out; our Manchurian work is cut off from us entirely by post; the colporteur we can't expect to see but once in two months. All this means that aside from liberal grants from Mission funds, there is involved a heavy expense which is often difficult to meet, and that the efficiency of ourselves and of the Korean workers is hindered fully a third.

OUR VISION.

Nevertheless we must accept conditions as they are and plan accordingly. The evangelization of 300,000 people is task enough to thrill anybody. Besides, we live on the mountains and it is natural for us to have visions.

As I look at the map of our field there appears on the eastern and southern side of the Yalu six streams of considerable size entering into it, and about as many on the Manchurian side. So far as I know the people along three of these haven't been touched. As for the others we have been along the main streams mostly. But there are many tributaries reaching far up on mountain sides and along each branch many people; as the branch enters the main stream it may seem almost closed by high mountains, but upon entering in, one finds a long deep valley and many houses. Over in Manchuria they number these valleys from one to ten: Our vision is to work up each of these dark valleys with the light of the Gospel. With the blessing of the Head of the Church, I can see at a glance fields for twenty-four Korean pastors and as many women helpers. The five county Bible classes we have now ought to increase to twelve. Our Potter Memorial Bible Institute ought to prove a training school for evangelists, for men and women helpers, for Sunday School teachers, for church officers. The Book Room that we have with one branch store and two colporteurs, and with a paid up stock of 400 *yen* plus 300 *yen*. British and Foreign Bible Society stock on hands, ought to be increased considerably-adding more stock, more branch stores, more colporteurs until it becomes in every sense of the word a distributing centre for Christian literature of all kinds to

every distant part of our field. Our Sihalwiwon is already a minature presbytery and no doubt will be made into a presbytery as soon as we get a few more pastors and elders.

Our educational vision is perhaps not quite so clear but very much more clear than the prospects of immediate realization. In no other part of our work do we seem to be struggling against such odds. The reason we haven't given up is just because we have a vision. The obstacles are the poverty of the Koreans, the somewhat uncertain future of our church schools, and the lack of ready openings for our graduates. *The over-coming vision is the need of educated officers and leaders in our churches, the certainty that without a school system of our own not one in a hundred of our youth will get an education as so few can go the great distance to Pyengyang or Syenchun, and the unlimited possibilities in our Christian youth who are so eager to study.* We ought to have a good high school for boys and one for girls in Kangkei, managed by Koreans with the help of the missionaries and with the help of foreign funds; in each school there should be a self-help department.

As to our hopes for the medical work, the Kennedy Hospital has a promising future which it ought to be possible to realize. In this sphere we are a world to ourselves; not one case in a thousand can go elsewhere; if we can't take the worst cases they aren't taken. Government hospitals and hospitals by government school graduates may be established but more slowly than in other parts of the country. Medical work in an interior station cannot well be dispensed with. We can plead all the different arguments for medical work on mission fields. It is safe to say that the amount of work the hospital can do will be limited only by it's capacity. When the Doctor in charge can give his entire time, patients can be lying around in every available corner. An occasional itinerating trip will make known to the people the possibilities of the hospital, and future Christian doctors who will have dispensaries in outlying districts will be sending patients continually. As an evangelistic force, as a teacher of people along medical lines, as an example of charity, as a trainer of native nurses, as a starter of Christian young men into the medical profession, in alleviating suffering in surgery, our medical work will have an unlimited field and will ever be an exponent of all that is best in Christian Mission.

OUR NEEDS.

It is possible to plan for the Future of this field along what may be called "Korean lines"; to use less foreign force and less foreign funds proportionately than in other stations; to put in plenty of native pastors, evangelists, men and women helpers, and let the few missionaries help them as best they can; to minimize the importance of the field, magnify it's difficulties, begrudge the heavy expense involved, pity the few missionaries in their isolation, and hope for an early withdrawal. It hardly need be said that the present article has not been written from that viewpoint.

If on the other hand, a program commensurate with the needs of the field is to be carried out, it would be supposed that the Christianization of 300,000 people scattered over an extensive field in which there are special difficulties, would require a larger force than even a greater number of people in a smaller territory, without the difficulties.

If, as I have tried to show, owing to conditions, the efficiency of a worker in Kangkei is decreased by a third or less, then it is evident that it will take more workers to do the same amount of work. The only way to overcome the depressing effects of the isolation is to have a larger station force. Of course the expense will be proportionately larger. Moving, trips in and out to Annual Meeting, help from other stations, extra freight, itineration, telegrams, etc., amount to a considerable sum each year. But discussions as to the cost of saving souls in different parts of the world are not happy; at any rate the souls saved are worth all it costs.

A summary of our needs, mentioning only a minimum supply would include another ordained evangelistic worker together with his wife and an additional residence, and at least one single lady evangelistic worker; this in addition to help from other stations Winter and Summer of each year, and a goodly supply of native pastors and evangelists. It is to be hoped that the North Pyengyang Presbytery will always consider parts of our territory as Home Mission ground. For education, we need help to maintain an academy for boys and one for girls together with support for a self-help department for each. There should be endowments of centrally located primary schools if that is to be the policy of the Mission. For medical work the urgent need is for liberal equipment for the hospital and for a foreign trained nurse to these must be added Korean nurses Korean graduate assistants, and eventually more hospital buildings. Every unhappy experience the Doctor has with a surgical case emphasizes the need of proper nursing.

We will go on with or without the things we think we need, as the Head of the church gives or withholds, thankful that the Future of the work depends upon something more stable and more certain of being granted.

Kangkei Chosen,

Mar. 22, 1913.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN MAGDA KOHLER.

Only seventeen months have passed since Sweden offered to God for service in Korea three young lives, full of promise, but apparently He has disposed otherwise. In the Spring of last year one passed to the Better Land, leaving a beautiful, fragrant memory, and now another has laid down the Sword so recently taken up, to receive the crown

and meet her comrade. Yes, she has gone to meet her Saviour too, whom she loved so much and served so faithfully. What a beautiful soul she was. Like a flash of light casting a radiance about her, and we were able to rejoice in her light for a season. She came into our midst breathing the presence of God. She not only knew about Him, but she knew *Him*; walked and talked with Him daily. His promises were not merely written words, but actual realities which she claimed all the time.

How well we remember her first coming. Knowing a little English, she was the one chosen to speak in the morning meeting. It was very difficult for her, but with her few broken sentences she made all present *feel* the power of God, and as she talked there were few of the women with dry eyes. We were deeply impressed and when we got back to our quarters, naturally the new Officers were the subject of conversation. We said "Captain Kohler" has got much of the Holy Spirit and we remarked about the strength of character she seemed to possess. As the weeks and months passed away, the first impressions never left us. We always knew her as a woman of strength, power and action.

In her study of the language as in everything else, she showed the same zeal and enthusiasm. She was determined to get the language and become useful. To her study was no difficulty; she revelled in it and rapidly made progress, but all the time during her study she was longing for the opportunity to go out and begin to do something. Often she would throw her books into the air, catch them, caper round the room and say "Hallelujah, I'll soon be going to the country."

She was so full of life and good spirits; her religion was by no means a doleful one, and her brightness and enthusiasm were infectious.

The time for her going away was to take place after the Annual Officers Council. Twice they were unavoidably postponed, and each delay only made her more impatient to get away. However a visit to some villages not very far away was arranged, so she, accompanied by another Officer went to spend about ten days there, visiting and holding meetings. Here her passion for souls was allowed more scope. Long before the meetings commenced the conversation would cease; she would begin to pray and her faith was unlimited. Is it any wonder that there was a break in the little meetings? Many wept and each man and woman present, though some of them had never prayed in public before, prayed for and claimed the power of the Holy Spirit, testifying in later meetings to what they received that night.

She loved her Bible and would search deeply into its truths, and in speaking of the subjects or passages she liked best she would often exclaim, "Oh, isn't it grand?" Then she would say "Can I use that word? Is it big enough? Does it express all I want it to?"

She spent much time in prayer and waiting upon God, and always her highest ambition was to become a soul winner. She loved

the Koreans and hoped to spend many useful years in service for God. At last the Annual Officers Council was held and the Language Examination followed, which she successfully passed. In the last gathering of this Council an opportunity to testify was given. She rose to her feet and told her experience, particularly dwelling upon the effect the sufferings of Jesus had had upon her. She continued, "And I want to suffer for Jesus. I want to share the Cross. Let me suffer."

Then came the last Sunday in Seoul with its farewell meetings. From the platform in the Hall she spoke, and in referring to her going away she said, "I am glad to go. I want to get to the dark women in the country." At the close of the meeting the congregation rose to their feet while prayer was offered. Many hearts became mellow and tender, fresh consecrations were made, but among them all it seemed as though the one most affected was Captain Kohler. Tears fell fast as she stood, with her other Swedish Comrade, under the colours to be dedicated for service in the country.

On the Tuesday following, one of the Swedish Officers left for one part of the country. Each felt keenly the breaking up of the little Swedish home, but the thought of really beginning work with separate responsibilities helped them to overcome it. On the Friday following Captain Kohler left to take up her appointment. Mrs. Colonel Hoggard went with each one to see that they were comfortably settled in the new quarters and also to introduce them to the people. They were both warmly welcomed, and happy meetings were held in each place. Said Capt. Kohler, "God has given me a great opportunity and I feel that I shall be a blessing here." When we left her she said "Give my love to all the Officers and the Koreans." Then, laughing, she added, "And tell them I wouldn't leave my little home for any of them."

Letters from her were received in Seoul from time to time. Perhaps a few extracts will give some idea of how she was enjoying her work.

"One thing more; the women were very much interested in study, so we had eight meetings in four days. Yes, God blessed us very much. A great number sought Salvation. Glory to His name. There was one woman we dealt with on Saturday night and on Sunday night her husband came, and their son is attending our school; so it is all right in that home now. I visited them and while there I could not but think of the new converts in the dear Homeland; they were so much alike. I would like to start a Bible class for the little girls. First I will see what mind the parents have; if they are willing we will begin on the 13th. I would like them each to have a copy of the Life of Jesus. I cannot say if they will be able to buy it; perhaps you would like to give one each to them. If so, I would like Headquarters to send them at once.

I am very happy in my own soul, and also keeping well in health. God is able to help us as we can see. Hallelujah! It is to-day one year since Lieutenant Frick went to a Better Land. She is happy too.

Praying God may help you and the Colonel, and you all. Receive my devotion.

Under the dear Army Flag, very happy,

MAGDA KOHLER.

Then came a letter saying she had been sick two days but was better the next day, though for some time she had been very tired and had no appetite, so she was going into Taiku until she became quite well. A few days later a telegram was received saying she had arrived in Taiku and was in a serious condition, followed by another naming the sickness. Not being able to get a trained nurse at that time, Adjutant Ward asked if she might be allowed to go down and help to attend to her, which request was granted; so at once preparations were made for leaving. She was indeed very seriously ill. By the kindness of Doctor Fletcher she was at once removed to his house, where she could have his close attention, and we feel we can never sufficiently thank him, with the other members of the Mission, for all their goodness at that time.

Waiting for the crisis to take place was an anxious time, wondering, hoping and fearing: then came word that the crisis was past and there was a slight improvement. Still she was very low, but while conscious she was quick to acknowledge each act of tenderness and would often say, "Isn't the doctor kind?" or "Poor Adjutant; are you not afraid of taking the fever?" But the improvement was not for long. On Friday night word came saying "Suddenly worse; passed away at seven." Our feelings can be better imagined than described. Next morning Colonel and Mrs. Hoggard left for Taiku to make every possible effort to have her body removed to Seoul so that she could be beside her comrade, but it was not to be, she was buried in Taiku and the funeral service took place in the house of Doctor Mills.

She has passed over the border! Uppermost in our thoughts is the loss to Korea, but we each feel keenly a personal loss. Her purity of soul, unvarnished truth, in fact all that is noble and good in her has made a lasting impression. Death could not put out the light of such a life. It can only transfer it to another sphere where we read "His Servants shall serve Him," and we bow to His Will in calling her to higher service.

FLORENCE RILEY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEOUL Y.M.C.A. ENGLISH BIBLE CLASS.

May, 4th, 1913.

I have much pleasure in bringing you a report of the work of our Bible class during the past year. Our class was opened in the fall of 1911 with a very few English-speaking Koreans, whose numbers have

gradually increased. When the class was organized the following officers and committee were elected :—

President.....	Mr. Moses Yi.
Treasurer	Mr. Chang Sung Whan.
Secretary	Mr. Yi Eui Choon.
Asst.-Secretary	Mr. No Pyung Sun.
Teacher	Mr. Gerald Bonwick.
Member	Mr. Yi Ik Chai.
Member	Mr. Chang Chai Sun.

A visiting committee was appointed from the class members, whose duty it was to call upon the members who did not attend the class regularly and advise them to absent themselves no longer. This has had good results in the more regular attendance of the members.

To get new members we printed Invitation Cards in English which were distributed by the class members to their English-speaking friends, and this brought many members to the class. As the membership increased we had Social Meetings as follows :—

1.—A Social Meeting at the rooms of the Korean Religious Tract Society with 17 members present.

2.—We were invited by Mr. Gillett to a very kind entertainment in his house which was enjoyed by 20 members.

3.—A trip by boat on the river Han from Hyongsan with 25 members.

4.—We were invited to another kind entertainment by Mr. Gillett at Mr. Snyder's house, at which the large number of 50 members were present. These Social Meetings were very joyful and interesting to our members.

The use of English Hymn-books has been greatly appreciated in the class and a number of new hymns have been learned. To give our Members practice in finding Bible verses we have occasionally had Bible drill, which has been very helpful to us in finding verses quickly.

As many of our members knew but little about the lives of great Christian men of ancient times, Mr. Bonwick gave 27 special addresses on this topic and prepared typewritten notes for each member, so in this way we learned many interesting stories in addition to the regular Bible lesson. The Bible lesson each Sunday has been upon the Life of Christ and this series will be completed in a few weeks time.

To encourage our Members to obtain good English books of their own a Book Club has been organized to which those members who so desired paid weekly subscriptions of from 5 to 10 *sen*. At the end of each quarter those who had so paid got books from England according to their choice. By this means 48 books have been distributed among our class members during the year. Through the kindness of Mr. Gillett 20% bonus was added to the payments of those members who were not absent more than twice in a quarter; nineteen members obtained this bonus. Most of our members are interested in the Book Club and it is hoped that its organization can be continued.

On Christmas day the class members assembled in large numbers and held a special service. A photograph was taken in remembrance. Our Class took part in the Sunday School Parade at Kyeng Pok Palace on April 19th, carrying a very beautiful flag with much pleasure.

As our Class had no means of raising its ordinary expenses it was arranged to have a collection box in the class each Sunday to receive contributions from the members who are pleased with our work. The total contributions up-to-date in this box is 3,02 *yen*. Our members also raised money among themselves for some of the social meetings referred to in an earlier part of this report. It was found that 20 copies of the English Hymn-book were not sufficient and the members have contributed 2.36 *yen* towards a fund for purchasing a further supply.

Our teacher, Mr. Bonwick, has done good teaching for us during the year and we wish to express our appreciation of his kindness. For all that has been done in our class and its increase during the past year we are praising God. He has helped us and kept us through His holy grace. Every member is requested to pray to God and ask for His good wisdom and assistance, so that we can have a larger growth of the Class work during the year.

MOSES YI.

SEVEN YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK IN KONG JU DISTRICTS.

HISTORY OF THE WORK :—As early as 1904 an attempt was made to organize a school in Kong Ju, but until the fall of 1906 there were no well established Christian schools in South Chung Chong Province. At that time the Kong Ju school was reorganized with an attendance, of only 15 students. Within the next three years three schools sprang up in the southern part of the Province, and during the last three years the people of the northern part have organized five. The plan of organization has been conservative making it necessary to refuse permission to start schools promiscuously, and keeping those we have in Christian centers. Each year has found the standard higher than the previous until as a result of concentrated effort the present year finds all our schools using the curriculum authorized by the Korea Educational Senate (of Christian Missions), and approved of by the Educational Department of the Government.

In 1908 the first grades of the Higher Common School were opened in the Kong Ju School. Since then other grades have been added making the present school a well organized one of four years. Three of those graduated from this school are attending the Union Christian Medical School, at Seoul, five have received diplomas from our Pyeng Yang and Seoul Christian High Schools, and are now teaching. Three are still studying in High School and three of this years graduates are teaching in our country schools.

At present the total attendance in the nine Common schools is 230 and the Higher Common school is 34. (Besides these boys schools the Womens Foreign Missionary Society is carrying on three Common schools for girls with a total attendance of about 100.)

PERSONAL OF THE TEACHERS:—The teachers of the Kong Ju school are all of them fine Christian men and are doing good service in the church work here.

To SANG KYU :—Is a man of the gentleman class and has had besides good training in the Chinese Classics, a Common school course in German and worked for some time in the Government offices at Seoul. He is assistant Principal and teaches Chinese and Bible.

KIM KWAN WHEY :—Was educated as far as High School in Kong Ju and then spent three years in a Japanese University where he specialized in History and Economics. He teaches Japanese, History and Geography.

HYUN KEY TONG :—Is a graduate of a Seoul High School and teaches Japanese, Drawing, Penmanship and Chinese.

KIM SA HYUN :—Is one of our graduates, who also graduated from the Pyeng Yang High School and is teaching Mathematics, Science and Bible.

WHANG IN SIK :—Has been a Christian for eight or nine years. He studied here when the school was first started in 1904. He graduated from our Pyeng Yang school and is now teaching in our Common school.

STUDENT HELP :—At least \$1,200.00 has been used to aid boys in getting an education either here at Kong Ju or to those of our graduates whom we have helped to go on to a higher school. Nearly one fourth of the above amount was used during the past year. Some of the money has been loaned to the boys and the rest has been earned by them working here among the foreigners of the station. We have never given any aid to students without some return in work or money, for we believe that only as they realize that they have earned their own money are they helped to become strong men.

We need a great deal of money for this work each year, all of which comes from friends in America who are especially interested in boys. The least we can work with adequately is \$400.00 a year. Not all of this needs to come from the home land, for there are students paying back their loans each year. Most of the work done by the students is on Mission property, tutoring and mimeographing. Some boys are supported by the missionaries and in that case the boys work after school hours just as they do in America :

CURRICULUM FOR HIGHER COMMON SCHOOL.

SUBJECT.	FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.		THIRD YEAR.		FOURTH YEAR.	
Bible. Japanese.	John's Gospel	5	Gen. Ex.	5	Life Christ.	5	Acts & I Cor.	5
	Reading, writing etc. Conversation.	8	Same	8	Same and Grammar.	8	Same	8

Korean and Chinese History and Geography. English.	Same as in Japanese Geog. of Empire	7	Same	7	Same	7	Same	7
Mathematics.	Optional first reader	2	Universal Geography	2	National History	2	Ancient History	3
Science.	Arithmetic.	3	—	3	—	3	—	3
Drawing.	Elementary	5	Arithmetic.	5	Arith. and Algebra	5	Algebra and Pl. Geom.	5
Singing.	Freehand	3	Physiology	3	Physical Geography	3	Zoology or Botany	4
Industry.	Singing	1	Same	1	Same	1	Mechanical	1
Physical Exercises.	Farming	1	Same	1	Bookeeping	1	—	1
	Gymnastics & Base-ball	1	Same	1	Same	2	Farming	1
		3	Same	3	Same	3	Same	3
Total hours.		39	—	39	—	40	—	41

NOTE :—At present we are only able to teach 6 periods of Japanese a week. (All periods are 45 min. each.)

The Curriculum for the Common schools is similar to the one for the Higher school only beginning at the very first of the branches. Bible 5 periods a week for four years, Japanese 8 periods, Korean and Chinese 7 periods, Arithmetic 5 periods, Science 2 periods for the last two years only, Singing 1 period, Freehand drawing 1 period, and Physical Exercises in drill and play for 3 periods for the four years. (Some periods are 30 min. and some are only 20 min.)

Most of the books used in the Common school by us are prepared by the Government and Geography is taught by means of maps and the Korean readers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

* There has been about \$700.00 raised locally for the Kong Ju school in the last seven years and \$2,500.00 has been received from the Mission Board and Special gifts. The above amounts have been used for teachers' salaries and current expenses.

\$2,000.00 or more has been received and spent for land and the present buildings.

Besides the above amounts about \$1,200.00 has been spent in helping poor students. Some of this money will be paid back and used for other students.

HIGHER COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS.

YEAR.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Students	—	3	11	16	22	29	29
Graduates.....	—	—	—	—	5	4	5

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS.

YEAR.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Students	35	37	42	46	55	48	48
Graduates.....	—	3	5	6	6	10	9

PRESENT CONDITIONS AND NEEDS.

Of the 912,000 Korean inhabitants of the Province only 1 in 180 are receiving education and of these 10% only are receiving a Christian training.

(Besides the above there are over 5,000 boys who attend *Kul Pangs* where they learn only the Chinese letters.)

We have the only Higher Common School in the Province, with *nine* Christian Common Schools and over *fifty* Private and Government Common Schools as feeders.

In view of these facts it behooves us to meet the following needs of the educational work in order that the young men of this Province obtain Christian training.

OBJECT.	AMOUNT.	TIME PROPOSED.
Higher Common School endowment	\$ 5,000.00	1913
Higher Common School building	\$ 5,000.00	1913
Dormitory No 1.....	400.00	1913
" " 2.....	400.00	1915
Labratory Equipment endowment (Using only interest)	1,000.00	1913-1915
Library fund (books).....	200.00	1914-1915.
Total	\$12,000.00	

Besides the above we need \$500.00 each for three schools, namely Kyeung Chun, Kung Mal and Kue Mi Tong.

The interest only will be enough to do our share in supporting the schools and no further aid would need be asked from the home land.

God has wonderfully blessed the work and though it is not large it has had a steady healthy growth in all these years. May God in His infinite Mercy continue to bless the work is my prayer.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. C. WILLIAMS.

LETTER FROM KWANG JU.

My Dear Friends of the "Field": Our station has been through a siege of serious sickness lately and as yet it is not all over it seems. At first Mr. Parker was taken with typhus fever and was in a critical condition for some time and tho it has been over two months he is not as yet out of the house. Just as he was getting out of danger I was called to Soonchun where I found both the Coit children in a serious condition and in three days they were both taken away the cause being a very virulent form of dysentery. I then returned to Kwangju to look after the sick and in three days was called back to Soonchun to Mrs. Coit who had taken the same trouble. Drs. Timmons, Daniel and myself did all we could for her, and at the end of a week all hopes were given up of her recovery but almost in a miraculous way in answer to many earnest prayers she suddenly took a turn for good and got well. A

few days later Mrs. Emmerson was taken with appendicitis and not being able to get any other help I had to do the operation with only the nurse and Korean boys to help out. A week has passed and she is practically well. Besides this on the compound Miss Graham has mumps, Mr. Talmage has typhoid and James Wilson is just getting over a severe spell of sickness. God has been very merciful to us and given some very direct answers to prayers.

This should be a warning to all missionaries in Korea and every one should be very careful what they eat while itinerating, or at any time for that matter. Eat cooked food, boiled water, have your dishes scalded before using. Be very careful to protect from flies and mosquitoes. Dont eat Korean food unless thoroughly cooked. Most of the above cases were contracted in the country from not being careful enough, and we should all remember this. Nowhere is the ounce of preventative so important as here. Using cooked food and water will not only save trouble for the nurse, doctor, and friends but for you and may be the saving of your life.

Another reason for being careful is on account of intestinal parasites. Their eggs are scattered everywhere and you cannot avoid them unless you eat cooked food.

Missionaries are too useful to be thrown away so let us all be very careful in the future.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE DOCTORS.

JOY HARDIE BIBLE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, SONGDO.

Thursday afternoon, May the fifteeneth a crowd had assembled in the large school chapel to hear the graduating exercises of the Bible School.

The exercises opened with song and prayer and the twelve graduates dressed in white, marched in and were seated near the front. Mrs. Kim, one of the teachers read a short history of the school, which was founded by Miss Arrena Carroll six years ago. There have been twenty-five women in the three graduating classes. The course includes the Old and New Testaments, Outlines of Church History, hygiene, writing and arithmetic.

Four members of the graduating class then delivered short addresses. The sermon was preached by Dr. Hardie of Seoul, it was an earnest and inspiring appeal to be faithful to the teaching they had received and be firm in the faith. It was especially fitting that this the third class should have Dr. Hardy deliver the Commencement sermon, as the school was named in memory of his little daughter, Joy, who died some years ago.

Then came the delivering of the diplomas, and it was a touching scene to see the joy that lit up their faces as they received the reward

of their many years of diligent study and to hear the earnest words of exhortation of the principal, as she delivered to each one their diplomas. After this several members retired from the room and soon returned carrying a small Korean table on which was laid a handsome red satin banner, with appropriate words, as a token of their love and appreciation for the instruction of their principal. One of the teachers who is leaving for the homeland was presented with a handsome silver pin.

One of the very remarkable things about this class is the fact that most of them were women over forty, the three oldest being respectively fifty-eight, fifty-seven, and fifty-six. There have been thirty-five women in the school this year which has lasted for six months. Miss Erwin has charge of the school and she has been ably assisted by Miss Johnstone, Miss Tinsley, Mrs. Kim and Mrs. Pak. Two of the preachers here in the city have also rendered valuable assistance in teaching.

Of course the meeting would not have been complete without having their pictures taken, as the photographer was near at hand, as he usually is, this was done.

Bright and early the next morning they left for their different homes, some to Seoul, others to Choon Chun district and to the surrounding country. We trust that they will be centers of light and influence and that many may through them may receive the Word and be brought to know the Savior.

LILLIE M. REED.

NOTES FROM TAIKU.

The Women's Bible Institute has been in session during most of the month of May, with a good attendance of women, over fifty, but not quite so many as last year, owing to the extreme poverty, caused by the failure of last year's harvests. Many of the women have made great sacrifices to be able come at all, one of them having sold even her wedding ring to buy the necessary provisions.

This is the first year this Women's Class has been fully organized as a Bible Institute, and hereafter it is to cover a longer period of time each Spring.

Mr. Erdman has been absent from the Station for nearly three months teaching in the Theological Seminary at Pyeng Yang, and Miss McGee, our nurse, has been called away to another station to care for illness there.

Miss Kohler, who lately came to Korea as a Salvation Army Captain, has been spending some time in the country villages, for the better acquirement of the language. A fortnight ago she was taken sick, but had strength and wisdom enough to come into Taiku, before she became delirious. Here she was welcomed by Ensign and Mrs. Gay, who put her at once under the care of Dr. Fletcher of the Presbyterian Station. He pronounced the case to be typhus fever, and had the patient removed

at once to his own house for treatment, so that she could be continually under his observation and care. Miss Ward came down from Seoul to help Mrs. Gay with the nursing, as our own stationnurse, Miss McGee, had been shortly before called to another station to care for a serious case. At the present time (May 17) Miss Kohler lies in a very critical condition and has the deepest sympathy and the continual and fervent prayers of all the station.

Mrs. L. O. McCutcheon, of the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Chun Ju, has assisted most efficiently in the teaching in the Bible Institute this year, and her presence in the Station has been much enjoyed.

At the Communion Service at the 2nd Church, on May 18th, another fine group of men and women were received as Catechumens, and fifteen more were recieved into its communion by Baptism.

PORT CITY AND FRONTIER IN KOREA.

Fusan is indeed beautiful for situation. For an hour before arrival, your steamer from Japan, replete with all the elegance and comfort you find on an Atlantic liner, threads its way among islands small and great, through the spacious bay.

As you draw nearer you see the myriad homes and business buildings of the growing city crowding the crescent shaped plain around the bay, and even climbing far up on the hill sides.

All varieties of architecture, from Occident and Orient alike, meet your eye.

The great modern pier, at which you land, is covered with fine edifices for the comfort of passengers and the facilities of transportation. The railway depot adjoining is as large and fine as you will be likely to find in America in any city of even twice the size, and with it is connected a modern hotel on the European plan, well kept and immaculately clean. The handsome post office building and the schools and banks might easily make you think you were landing in some most progressive city of our Pacific coast, and "no mean city" at that!

Multitudes of Japanese houses, many of them tile-roofed and spacious and full of comforts, and others small and humble, but all of them clean and airy, house the crowds of officials, business people, artisans and mechanics, who have swarmed across the straits from the Island Empire; and occasional Buddhist Temples and Shintoist Shrines call your attention by their bell towers or their picturesque *torii*, or gate-ways.

Perhaps more than half of the many thousands of the city's people are Japanese, for practically all government, business and transportation interests are in their hands, and in the few years they have dominated Korea, they have indeed made of Fusan a very modern city in an Oriental and ancient land!

You can purchase in its stores many things from all parts of the world, or can at least have a very good imitation quickly made for you in the shops! Indeed you may always guess whether the articles you buy with European or American labels were made in Japan or not!

Somewhat mingling with the Japanese houses, but largely crowded by them toward the more remote parts of the city are the humbler mud houses of the Koreans as a rule much inferior to the Japanese houses, thatched with straw, small and dirty and ill ventilated.

Back of all else, upon the hillsides, are the finer Japanese homes and those of the Europeans and Americans, who are called to live in Fusan for business reasons or for mission work.

Among them all the group of buildings of our own Presbyterian Mission is conspicuous, holding forth to all the city its call to a better life, physically, mentally and spiritually.

The few residences are modern, about like the average village manse at home, and without the modern conveniences which could easily be supplied, for city water is now available, and some liberal giver could easily add to the comfort and to the health, perhaps even to the life itself, of the missionaries, by providing these three homes with bath rooms and anti-septic drainage.

One of the best equipped Girls' Academies in the land is here, and also a fine hospital and dispensary. But both are handicapped by the lack of a trained American missionary teacher and doctor and nurse. Once in a while some doctor from some other station is in Fusan for a few days, and immediately the Koreans hear of it and crowd to the dispensary and hospital, for the help they know the American doctor will so efficiently and so cheerfully give them in their poverty and need.

For the present the missionary force consists of only two ministers, the Rev. George H. Winn and the Rev. Roger E. Winn, who are not related, notwithstanding their names, and their wives and little children, of whom there are two in each home.

The men have the direction of the three Korean churches in the city, and of the multitude of churches in the villages in the province, and spend their time almost altogether in itinerating among these churches, settling their problems, advising their pastors and leaders, examining candidates for Church membership, and baptizing those that are approved after long testing.

The wives do all they can in the city and in the near by churches for the work among the women, and it is a wonder that they can accomplish so great results as they do. But the women's work suffers much for the want of a trained single lady, as Miss Doriss, who belongs to this field, has been at home for more than a year, recovering her lost health.

The general work too will be greatly strengthened by the return of Mr. Blair and his wife from America this Fall. But after they are all back again, the unused hospital, dispensary and school building will all

eloquently call for at least three new workers, a doctor, a nurse and an American school principal.

There are also many Christians in Fusan among the Japanese, and they have a strong Church of their own, and are now engaged in the erection of a much larger new edifice.

So far as the missionaries can afford them, they can have all the comforts of material things in Fusan. But in spiritual matters they are handicapped by lack of helpers, overburdened with duties, and surrounded by the overwhelmingly worldly and sinful influences of an Oriental port city, than which there is probably nothing more evil in the world.

Now let us take a flying visit to another type of Korean missionary effort at Andong.

You can go from Fusan by river, if the water happens to be high enough for a flat boat to be poled up against the stream, and ten days is not too long to allow for the trip, and you may be longer.

Or you can go eighty miles by railroad, and then for two or three days longer by little Korean ponies, the quintessence of discomfort in travel, stopping over night in the Korean inns, where you must take your own risks of infection from all sorts of vicious Oriental microbes, and must provide your own food, for you can not eat the Korean concoctions, except under direst need, and then almost all foreigners who try it become seriously ill, with typhus fever* perhaps, or some other equally unwelcome "Guest," which is the name the Koreans give to small pox and other dreadful diseases!

But at last you are there, and you find this too is a city on a plain, sloping back from the water side to the mountains.

There are a few Japanese, in official positions, and a few Japanese stores and shops, but almost the entire population is Korean, and much of it is of fine mental and spiritual caliber, and many of the men are well educated in the Chinese Classics.

There are very many large houses and tiled roofs, which latter always indicate people of some means.

The Mission Station is to be upon the top of a high hill, for sanitary reasons, over-looking the city and the river. Two families now live up there, Mr. Welbon, in a beautiful bungalow, and Mr. Renich in a two-story house, both of brick. Two more houses are now rising rapidly, one for the family of Mr. Crothers, and the other for that of Dr. Smith. These two families now live in very inconvenient and inadequate Korean houses in the city, and the dispensary is also in midst of the city; but it is proposed that it and a fine new hospital shall eventually be on the hill also.

† The effort to open the station here a few years ago resulted in the death of Mr. Sawtelle, from typhoid fever. Mr. Welbon and family were

* We hope people at home won't be frightened by this gruesome tale of a visitor. Missionaries travel like this for months every year, and only once in ten years or so does any one die of typhus, who might have died of Typhoid or Pneumonia in Boston.

† If the editor may be allowed a correction, we would say it was not opening the station so much, as that a new missionary somewhat ignorant of conditions and care necessary to be taken, suffered in consequence.

soon after transferred from Seoul. The others have been added to the force from time to time since.

Four years ago there were no baptized Christians, and only seven attendants, who had heard of the Gospel at some other place, and services were held in a small and poor Korean house. In 1910 there were seventy Church members. In 1911 there were two hundred and ten. By last year these had become two hundred and thirty, and now, in less than five years there are about three hundred members in the Andong Church itself, and a multitude of churches growing up in all the villages for a long distance round about, and multitudes of inquirers everywhere. "So mightily grew the word of God and multiplied."

And now the largest congregations and greatest interest since the work begun are reported both in Andong itself and in the surrounding country.

Here the missionaries are deprived of many of the comforts of life, which can be easily bought in Fusan, and a few other cities; and must order their supplies long before they will need them, and freight them in either by river or by horse, at much expense and much trouble too.

But they have their compensation in the greater responsiveness of the people, for there is much the same difference in type of character between Andong and Fusan as there is between the New England village and New York City.

The growing work is of absorbing interest. To realize the way in which it lays hold on the interest of the workers to the exclusion of all else you should see these busy women, with their home cares and their babies, yet finding time for schools and music teaching and classes and work of all sorts with the women and the girls. Take Mrs. Welbon for an example, with her five dear youngsters, and you would suppose that with the help possible from the inefficient Korean servants she could never find the time for supervision of the girls' school, which is carried on by the Church, and for a thousand other items of helpfulness, to the Korean work, besides teaching her own little ones.

Yet if you were fortunately a guest in her home, or in any one of these Andong homes, you would find no flaw in housekeeping or hospitality. But a little visit in such a home would make you realize how necessary are the infrequent furloughs if the missionaries are to keep health and vigor for their multitudinous duties.

The simple piety of the Koreans is most naive and attractive, and their processes of reasoning as to daily events often put to shame the piety and faith of the Occidental tourists.

A woman fell on her way to attend a Bible Class and broke her wrist. For a time she pondered and wondered as to why God could have let her break the wrist when she was on the way to study His word; but when she concluded that he had stopped her daily toil for awhile, so that she could devote more time to the Bible study, she was at peace.

So too, a blind boy concludes that as he can not read he must commit the Bible from others, and finds he has it more fully by reason of his

very limitation, and he is known in all that region as the "Concordance," the name having been given him by his fellow Christians in loving appreciation of his ability to quote and locate almost any verse in the Testament.

So each form of missionary life has its own burdens and its own sweeter compensations.

The city worker rejoices that he is free from the isolation and limitations of the country, but wrestles against the rush and pressure of worldliness and vice, while his country brother thanks God for the vigor and absorbing interest of his work among the simpler minds of the rural people, and esteems but lightly, "for his work's sake," the deprivation of the comforts and privileges, which his city brother enjoys.

The doctor's heart glows with joy as he heals sick bodies and binds up broken hearts, and he rather pities the other workers, that seem to him less blessed in their opportunities and their ministry.

The teacher, seeing transformed manhood and womanhood developing under his hands, and foreseeing the power they are to be in the redemption of the country in the coming years, thinks he of all men is to be envied in his work.

And their joys and labors and problems and burdens we may share, by sympathy and prayer and gift, carefully supplying every possible facility for their work and comfort for their homes, and giving loyal and cordial welcome, when they come home on their well earned and much needed furloughs.

THORNTON A. MILLS.*

EVANGELISTIC WORK AT CHONG NO.

By MRS. E. M. CABLE, SEOUL.

The Mission Church at Chong No has been established a little over two years: from the beginning until the present time it has been a growing church—growing in numbers and growing in its spiritual life. The average attendance among the women has been about eighty-five, sixty-five of these are women and twenty of them school girls. Often the attendance reaches one hundred.

During the year two women have become discouraged over trifling matters and have gone to other churches. While we are sorry for this loss, we are happy over the addition of nineteen women and five girls. These new believers are all regular attendants and have already found joy in the new life. There are others besides these who have given in their names and have only come for a few Sundays.

Among these new believers is a very interesting family of four—a widow lady, her two daughters-in-law, one of whom is also a widow and a young daughter fourteen years old who is deaf and dumb.

Two Sundays after this family became Christians was Thanksgiving

* Dr. Mills is a visitor on the Field.

Sunday and the people were asked to contribute money, grains or rice. This widow lady came bringing a bag of rice (about a bushel) with her, worth about *yen* 3.20 at that time. Not only has she given liberally to all causes but her life and that of her family are such an example of faith and trust that even older Christians look to them as examples. Soon after their conversion Joseph Smith held evangelistic services in the Y.M.C.A. and this family came to know Jesus as a personal Saviour from the beginning of their Christian life.

They invited me for a meal at their home one day and among the various dishes set before me was a dish of poached eggs on the top of each was a tiny cross made of strips of red pepper. The cross of Christ seemed to be uppermost in their minds. The deaf and dumb daughter is attending the day school and is learning many new things.

We have had a weekly prayer and study class once a week during the year. It is here where the women have had freedom; where there have been heart to heart talks; where the joys and sorrows have been expressed. One woman said she had never known fellowship until she became a Christian.

The Sunday School has been reorganized according to the new plan and there is a much greater interest manifested than before. We have a birthday box each Sunday and those who have had a birthday during the week bring their pennies the following Sunday—a penny for each year. An old lady passed her seventy ninth birthday, and responded by putting in a hundred pennies.

Old and young respond very heartily and our box is nearly filled.

At Christmas time the children gave a very interesting program to a more than filled house. On Sunday School rally day the whole church, young and old marched to the palace grounds with their banner flying, proud to be numbered among the Christians.

The day school for girls is being carried on the same as usual. A young woman who recently graduated from the Government school, and who has lately become a Christian, is giving her services free each day and is teaching Japanese and industrial work. The regular employed teacher is a very fine Christian girl. One morning after prayers she asked each girl in turn if they prayed each morning and what they prayed for. Some said money to buy books, others clothes, etc., but the last girl said, "I am praying that my mother may become a Christian." Her prayer was answered within a month and now her mother is enrolled as a new believer.

A gift of 50 *yen* was received from a man whose little daughter had been killed by a street car. The Electrical Co. gave him 100 *yen*, as a gift to pay for the child's burial. He refused to accept the money for personal use but gave 50 *yen*, each to the girls and boys school. This money will be used for equipment.

The man who gave the money was an earnest Christian for five years and a member of the Chong Dong Church. For some reason he fell away and lived away from Christ for four years. He said God took his

little child to warn him of his sins. He and his family have since made a new start.

Two Union Bible Study Classes of ten days each were held during the year; one in the fall and one in the spring.

This class was a great help and inspiration to the women and gave them a desire for Bible Study. The women who came to this class were from all our Methodist Churches in the city and near vicinity. We have a regular graded course of study and as they pass from one grade to another they are presented with passing cards. We need a new church building with plenty of class rooms for this very purpose.

Every Saturday morning has been spent in house to house visitation, in company with the Bible Woman. It was such a delight to meet them in their own homes, to talk with them, to sing with them and pray with them.

One day as we entered one home the woman said her child was sick. Inquiring what the sickness was, she said "Measles." So we went to another room to pray. While in the midst of our prayer we were very suddenly interrupted by the child getting up and starting to come into the room. The child was taken back and then we proceeded with our prayer.

The Bible Woman and a woman Colporteur have been untiring in their visits to the homes of the Christians, as well as to the homes of unbelievers. Every day finds them in several homes, praying with the sick, encouraging the weak, teaching new believers, exhorting unbelievers.

I pray that many precious souls may be brought to the Saviour during the year and that our little church may be strengthened.

STORY OF A 1911 CALENDAR.

I was printed along with many thousands of others in the fall of 1910 to be sent out and sold to the Koreans. On my face besides the days of the week, special Bible verses, and the holidays, there was printed a drawing of the new Bible House in Seoul.

I was sent with many hundred companions to one of the missionaries in southern Korea. Most of us were sold to the people, but a few of us were left in the book room until November, 1912. It was then that the missionary wrapped three of us around a book to be sent to America as a Christmas present. Upon arriving in the States I was taken for a Korean newspaper, and after being smoothed out was tacked up on the wall of the newspaper office in Haxtun Colorado.

The editor of the Haxtun Herald started a subscription for the Methodist Boys School in Kong Ju, Korea. In April, 1913 the kind friends sent \$25.00 to be used for buying books for the boys in the Primary School there. I still stay in the editor's office and will probably

not be disturbed until he cleans house. I feel very happy because I have been of some service to God and His work. I am also ashamed of the past, for during those months when I was hidden away I grieved very much because I could not go out and add my little word to help the Korean people.

I have learned the great lesson that if we do our best where God puts us He will use us in His own good time. We will all be happy in Him and be ready to go when called from this world.

HAPPY CALENDER.

NOTES FROM FUSAN STATION.

Fusan station sends greetings to the Field and would like to add a few words about her work.

We are rejoicing much these days over the fact that our hospital is open again with Dr. Pak, a graduate of Severance, in charge.

One woman remarked a few days ago that the sight of all the sick people coming to the hospital either being carried by others or hobbling along as best they could themselves, reminded her of the passages in the New Testament where it tells of those afflicted with divers diseases coming to Jesus to be healed.

Last November we succeeded in securing the services of a splendid young woman as teacher for our girls' primary school and the first day school opened we enrolled twenty-six little tots and the number has steadily increased so that we have to use two rooms now. It is a cause of such deep regret to us that we have no foreign lady who can give her entire time to school work for we know that almost in a day our splendid building would be filled with young girls if we only had teachers to carry on the work.

We have searched long for a competent Japanese teacher and succeeded just a few days ago in obtaining the services of a young Christian woman who is a graduate of one of our schools in Japan.

Our boys' school is also prospering altho' they are dreadfully crowded in their small quarters.

In the Fall we sent some of our best women to Taiku to a training class then sent, them two by two to hold classes for women in each circuit in our province and have received word that the women who attended the classes received great blessings from God. Many confessed their sins and reconsecrated themselves to God.

In spite of the fact that our single lady worker was absent from the field the married ladies of the station, with the very efficient help of Mrs. Cooke and Miss Davis of Chongju, undertook to carry on the Winter Bible class in Miryang and are glad to report a large attendance and excellent work done by our Korean women. A careful record was kept of the women who studied, where they came from, what division

they attended, and the subjects taught in each division as well as the name of the teacher. This record has already proved very helpful for reference and we know it will be even more valuable next year in helping us to place the women in their proper divisions.

Mr. Welbon of Andong assisted our Moxsas in the big class for men which was held at Kalchun where over two hundred men gathered to study the Word of God for ten days.

The local church together with three nearby churches last Fall called a native pastor to be co-pastor with Mr. George Winn.

Han Moksa* has been greatly admired by the foreigners as well as the Koreans and has been a great help and inspiration to all. He gave very efficient help at the big class in Kalchun and in some circuit classes also. He conducts morning prayers at the girls' school and also instructs one division in Bible so no one can complain of Han Moksa being idle for he is constantly helping somewhere.

We are very grateful to Mr. Lampe and Mr. Toms for helping with the itineration in our province for it would have been impossible for the two Mr. Winn's to have accomplished the work alone. We also thank them for bringing their wives and children along for they have added much to the social life of the station which consists of only two households at present.

Altho we returned to our work last Fall with heavy hearts because our workers were so few and our work so great yet God has blessed us and our work more abundantly than we had hardly dared hope so that our faith has been strengthened and we take new courage and press on knowing that all things can be accomplished thru Him.

Dr. Thornton Mills' visit to us in March was a source of great inspiration and the Bible studies which he gave us in Ephesians were very profitable and will be very helpful in teaching that subject to the Koreans.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. R. E. WINN,

Correspondent for Fusan.

A WARNING TO MISSIONARIES.

The sort of men whom our Boards send out to the foreign field as missionaries is a matter of extremely grave import and one for which, alas, we cannot as we ought, and would, leave the responsibility entirely with the home committees, any more than individual churches leave the appointment of their pastors to Presbytery, for the Secretaries of our Presbyterian Board at least, have very definitely and plainly stated to some of us, that they would not question the orthodoxy of any man, or (on that ground) refuse his application for the foreign field, if he had been duly passed upon and licensed by Presbytery, whose business it

* Moksa means pastor, an ordained minister.

is to examine and pass upon his merits as a minister of the gospel. In this they are perfectly right *if all Presbyteries were always to be trusted.*

On this account, it is with the gravest concern for our work, that we read at times of the licensing of graduates, especially in New York—who are uncertain about vital foundation truths of our religion, like the reliability of the Bible, and the birth, nature and work of our Lord. What are we to do, when these bodies, the authorities and mainstays of our church fail us thus?

A late number of "The Continent" (May 1st) contains a protest by a very small minority of New York Presbytery, against such a licensing of four young men, graduates of Union Theological Seminary, a reply by the Presbytery's Committee, and a comment by the Continent. The attitude of this great Presbytery, and great church paper in this matter, is to our minds, much to be deprecated, not because they treat the dignified and conscientious protest of brother ministers and elders with undisguised, and it seems to us, unchristian contempt, but because they urge in opposition to the admitted fact that these young men withhold belief in various parts of the Old and New Testaments, that they are good young men with a belief in many of our church doctrines, as a reason for licensing them as accepted teachers of a faith, whose great justification is the book whose statements they feel at liberty to question.

There seems to be a sort of sickly sentiment of consideration *for the individual instead of the cause, and a dodging of the real issue*, which we deplore in a court of our great church.

The "Continent's" enthusiastic encomium on these young men has nothing to do, as far as we can see, with their fitness *as teachers of religious truth*; they may be true children of God, and quite ripe for Heaven, but we take it, they went to a Theological Seminary, to learn the doctrines and truths of the Presbyterian Church, *as taught in the Bible, and in our standards as based on that Book*, and if they have come away in doubt about that, just so far they are unfit to be licensed to teach the people of the Presbyterian churches; and the body which sends them out with the seal of its approval, practically admits that *the doubts the students cherish are of no importance in the Presbytery's judgement.* This is to us the most serious side of the whole matter.

The four students in question cannot affirm their faith in the virgin birth of Christ or the raising of Lazarus (the Continent calls these "catch questions.") The virgin birth being plainly taught in the old Testament prophecy, the doubts expressed, extend of course to both Testaments, and the whole body of prophecy as well as the gospel story is by unavoidable inference, thrown more or less under suspicion. That these men are going out with what they hold as a fallible Bible is undeniable. Although two of them said they could honestly repeat the creed, they admitted on being questioned, doing so with a *special meaning of their own in regard to the virgin birth*, and so make it impossible for anyone to know in what sense, or with what mental reservations, their other affirmations of faith were made.

"The Continent" says "by their fruits ye shall know them," and alas we do, at least their kind, by the increasingly small attendance at church services, by the ever diminishing classes at our seminaries, and by the open contempt with which many church members refer to the Old Testament. Some earnest missionary women in America even suggested to the writer it would be as well not to translate the Old Testament for the Koreans.

When we think that such unsound men are liable to be let loose on our helpless sheep, to teach our Bible classes, Bible Institutes, schools and Theological Seminaries, we tremble.

Is there nothing we can do? There is it seems to us an immediate insistent duty in this matter, besides the earnest prayer which is first of all. We may as a federation of missions, or as separate missions appoint a committee of well chosen men who shall keep careful watch of the reports of licentiates from the seminaries of our respective churches, and then do our united best to prevent being sent to our field any who go out with such records as these; any who deny the entire inspiration of the Word, or any of the accepted standards of our great faith based upon it; always remembering that while the greatest possible latitude should be given in admissions to church membership, the door to the solemn and awful responsibilities of the Teacher and Guide cannot be too strictly guarded.

Faith in God's whole Word has made the Korean church what it is, and we shudder at the thought that one day a serpent of doubt may hiss its chilling deadening message, through the lips of some honored and beloved American teacher whom they trust.

We cannot, must not stand idly by, and do nothing to guard our people from this blight, and it is to be hoped our next Annual Meetings will take this most important matter into serious consideration.

But if this should for any reason not be done, no one of us can escape a personal responsibility in the matter, and we can each be a watchman and give warning when needed, and one thing more, we can see to it, that our sons do not enter seminaries where such doubts are learned.

L. H. UNDERWOOD.
